

Wholesale corporate credit union means a corporate credit union which primarily serves other corporate credit unions.

§ 704.3 Corporate credit union capital.

(a) *General.* A corporate credit union must develop and ensure implementation of written short- and long-term capital goals, objectives, and strategies which provide for the building of capital consistent with regulatory requirements, the maintenance of sufficient capital to support the risk exposures that may arise from current and projected activities, and the periodic review and reassessment of the capital position of the corporate credit union.

(b) *Capital ratio.* A corporate credit union will maintain a minimum capital ratio of 4 percent, except as otherwise provided in this part. A corporate credit union must calculate its capital ratio at least monthly.

(c) *Reserve transfers.* A corporate credit union's monthly reserve transfers are based upon the level of its reserve ratio. Where the reserve ratio is greater than or equal to 4 percent, the reserve transfer is optional. Where the reserve ratio is greater than or equal to 3 percent but less than 4 percent, the corporate credit union must transfer .10 percent of its moving daily average net assets. Where the reserve ratio is less than 3 percent, the corporate credit union must transfer .15 percent of its moving daily average net assets. Reserve transfers must be calculated on a monthly basis and funded on at least a quarterly basis.

(d) *Individual capital ratio, reserve transfer requirement.* (1) When significant circumstances or events warrant, NCUA may require a different minimum capital ratio and/or reserve transfer level for an individual corporate credit union based on its circumstances. Factors that might warrant a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level include, but are not limited to, for example:

(i) An expectation that the corporate credit union has or anticipates losses resulting in capital inadequacy;

(ii) Significant exposure exists, unsupported by adequate capital or risk management processes, due to credit,

liquidity, market, fiduciary, operational, and similar types of risks;

(iii) A merger has been approved; or

(iv) An emergency exists because of a natural disaster.

(2) When NCUA determines that a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level is necessary or appropriate for a particular corporate credit union, NCUA will notify the corporate credit union in writing of the proposed ratio or level and, if applicable, the date by which the ratio should be reached. NCUA also will provide an explanation of why the proposed ratio or level is considered necessary or appropriate for the corporate credit union.

(3)(i) The corporate credit union may respond to any or all of the items in the notice. The response must be in writing and delivered to NCUA within 30 calendar days after the date on which the corporate credit union received the notice. NCUA may shorten the time period when, in its opinion, the condition of the corporate credit union so requires, provided that the corporate credit union is informed promptly of the new time period, or with the consent of the corporate credit union. In its discretion, NCUA may extend the time period for good cause.

(ii) Failure to respond within 30 calendar days or such other time period as may be specified by NCUA shall constitute a waiver of any objections to any item in the notice. Failure to address any item in a response shall constitute a waiver of any objection to that item.

(iii) After the close of the corporate credit union's response period, NCUA will decide, based on a review of the corporate credit union's response and other information concerning the corporate credit union, whether a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level should be established for the corporate credit union and, if so, the ratio or level and the date the requirement will become effective. The corporate credit union will be notified of the decision in writing. The notice will include an explanation of the decision, except for a decision not to establish a different minimum capital ratio or reserve transfer level for the corporate credit union.

(e) *Failure to maintain minimum capital ratio requirement.* When a corporate credit union's capital ratio falls below the minimum required by paragraphs (b) or (d) of this section, or Appendix B of this part, as applicable, operating management of the corporate credit union must notify its board of directors, supervisory committee, and NCUA within 10 calendar days.

(f) *Capital restoration plan.* (1) A corporate credit union must submit a plan to restore and maintain its capital ratio at the minimum requirement when either of the following conditions exist:

(i) The capital ratio falls below the minimum requirement and is not restored to the minimum requirement by the next month end; or

(ii) Regardless of whether the capital ratio is restored by the next month end, the capital ratio falls below the minimum requirement for three months in any 12-month period.

(2) The capital restoration plan must, at a minimum, include the following:

(i) Reasons why the capital ratio fell below the minimum requirement;

(ii) Descriptions of steps to be taken to restore the capital ratio to the minimum requirement within specific time frames;

(iii) Actions to be taken to maintain the capital ratio at the minimum required level and increase it thereafter;

(iv) Balance sheet and income projections, including assumptions, for the current calendar year and one additional calendar year; and

(v) Certification from the board of directors that it will follow the proposed plan if approved by NCUA.

(3) The capital restoration plan must be submitted to NCUA within 30 calendar days of the occurrence. NCUA will respond to the corporate credit union regarding the adequacy of the plan within 45 calendar days of its receipt.

(g) *Capital directive.* (1) If a corporate credit union fails to submit a capital restoration plan; or the plan submitted is not deemed adequate to either restore capital or restore capital within a reasonable time; or the credit union fails to implement its approved capital restoration plan, NCUA may issue a capital directive.

(2) A capital directive may order a corporate credit union to:

(i) Achieve adequate capitalization within a specified time frame by taking any action deemed necessary, including but not limited to the following:

(A) Increase the amount of capital to specific levels;

(B) Reduce dividends;

(C) Limit receipt of deposits to those made to existing accounts;

(D) Cease or limit issuance of new accounts or any or all classes of accounts;

(E) Cease or limit lending or making a particular type or category of loans;

(F) Cease or limit the purchase of specified investments;

(G) Limit operational expenditures to specified levels;

(H) Increase and maintain liquid assets at specified levels; and

(I) Restrict or suspend expanded authorities issued under Appendix B of this part.

(ii) Adhere to a previously submitted plan to achieve adequate capitalization.

(iii) Submit and adhere to a capital plan acceptable to NCUA describing the means and a time schedule by which the corporate credit union shall achieve adequate capitalization.

(iv) Meet with NCUA.

(v) Take a combination of these actions.

(3) Prior to issuing a capital directive, NCUA will notify a corporate credit union in writing of its intention to issue a capital directive.

(i) The notice will state:

(A) The reasons for the issuance of the directive; and

(B) The proposed content of the directive.

(ii) A corporate credit union must respond in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt of the notice stating that it either concurs or disagrees with the notice. If it disagrees with the notice, it must state the reasons why the directive should not be issued and/or propose alternative contents for the directive. The response should include all matters that the corporate credit union wishes to be considered. For good cause, including the following

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conditions, the response time may be shortened or lengthened:

(A) When the condition of the corporate requires, and the corporate credit union is notified of the shortened response period in the notice;

(B) With the consent of the corporate credit union; or

(C) When the corporate credit union already has advised NCUA that it cannot or will not achieve adequate capitalization.

(iii) Failure to respond within 30 calendar days, or another time period specified in the notice, shall constitute a waiver of any objections to the proposed directive.

(4) After the closing date of the corporate credit union's response period, or the receipt of the response, if earlier, NCUA shall consider the response and may seek additional information or clarification. Based on the information provided during the response period, NCUA will determine whether or not to issue a capital directive and, if issued, the form it should take.

(5) Upon issuance, a capital directive and a statement of the reasons for its issuance will be delivered to the corporate credit union. A directive is effective immediately upon receipt by the corporate credit union, or upon such later date as may be specified therein, and shall remain effective and enforceable until it is stayed, modified, or terminated by NCUA.

(6) A capital directive may be issued in addition to, or in lieu of, any other action authorized by law in response to a corporate credit union's failure to achieve or maintain the applicable minimum capital ratios.

(7) Upon a change in circumstances, a corporate credit union may request reconsideration of the terms of the directive. Requests that are not based on a significant change in circumstances or are repetitive or frivolous will not be considered. Pending a decision on reconsideration, the directive shall continue in full force and effect.

§ 704.4 Board responsibilities.

(a) *General.* A corporate credit union's board of directors must approve comprehensive written strategic plans and operating policies, review them annually, and provide them upon

request to the auditors, supervisory committee, and NCUA.

(b) *Operating policies.* A corporate credit union's operating policies must be commensurate with the scope and complexity of the corporate credit union.

(c) *Procedures.* The board of directors of a corporate credit union must ensure that:

(1) Senior managers have an in-depth, working knowledge of their direct areas of responsibility and are capable of identifying, hiring, and retaining qualified staff;

(2) Qualified personnel are employed or under contract for all line support and audit areas, and designated back-up personnel or resources with adequate cross-training are in place;

(3) GAAP is followed, except where law or regulation has provided for a departure from GAAP;

(4) Accurate balance sheets, income statements, and internal risk assessments (e.g., risk management measures of liquidity, market, and credit risk associated with current activities) are produced timely in accordance with §§ 704.6, 704.8, and 704.9;

(5) Systems are audited periodically in accordance with industry-established standards;

(6) Financial performance is evaluated to ensure that the objectives of the corporate credit union and the responsibilities of management are met; and

(7) Planning addresses the retention of external consultants, as appropriate, to review the adequacy of technical, human, and financial resources dedicated to support major risk areas.

§ 704.5 Investments.

(a) *Policies.* A corporate credit union must operate according to an investment policy that is consistent with its other risk management policies, including, but not limited to, those related to credit risk management, asset and liability management, and liquidity management. The policy must address, at a minimum:

(1) Appropriate tests and criteria, if any, for evaluating standard investments and investment transactions prior to purchase; and